Smart Grid Deployment Plan



Smart Utility - Integration of DER





 SDG&E customers continue to install significant numbers and capacities of solar photovoltaic and other intermittent electric generation resources at residential and non-residential premises

Table ES-1: California's Top 10 Solar Cities by Generation Capacity and by Number of Installations

City	Solar Capacity (MW _{AC})	Rank by Capacity	Number of Installations	Rank by Installations
San Diego	37	1	4,507	1
Los Angeles	36	2	4,018	2
San Jose	31	3	2,733	3
Fresno	22	4	2,146	5
San Francisco	17	5	2,405	4
Bakersfield	16	6	1,643	6
Sacramento	16	7	1,119	10
Santa Rosa	14	8	1,467	7
Oakland	10	9	1,010	11
Chico	9	10	615	19
Clovis	8	11	1,133	9
Roseville	3	84	1,170	8

Data: As of August 2011

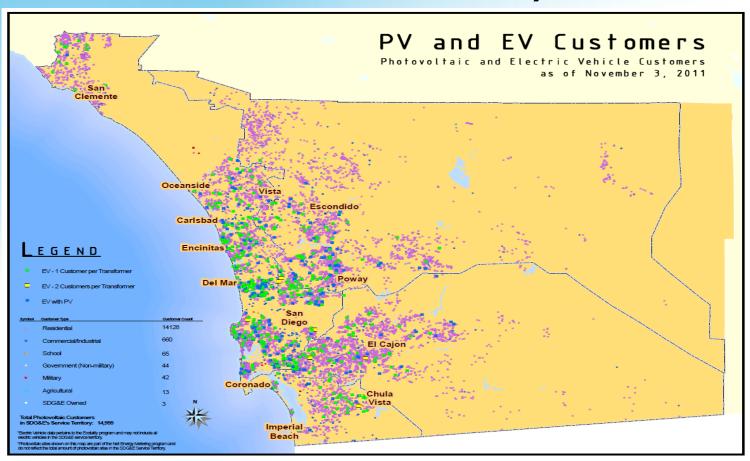
Source:

California's Solar Cities 2012: Leaders in the Race Toward a Clean Energy Future; Environment California, January 2012

 SDG&E is proposing and planning Smart Grid investments that increase measurement, control and management capabilities to support the integration of distributed energy resources (DER).



SDG&E Service Territory



- 740 of 956 circuits have PV YE 2010
- 125 MW 15,800 installations as of YE 2011
- Residential approximately 15 MW/year



High PV Penetration Concerns

Operational Concerns (PV Power Variability)

- Monitoring and ensuring resource adequacy
- Frequency regulation
- Voltage regulation
- Impact is highly location dependent (urban vs. rural)
- O&M Impacts

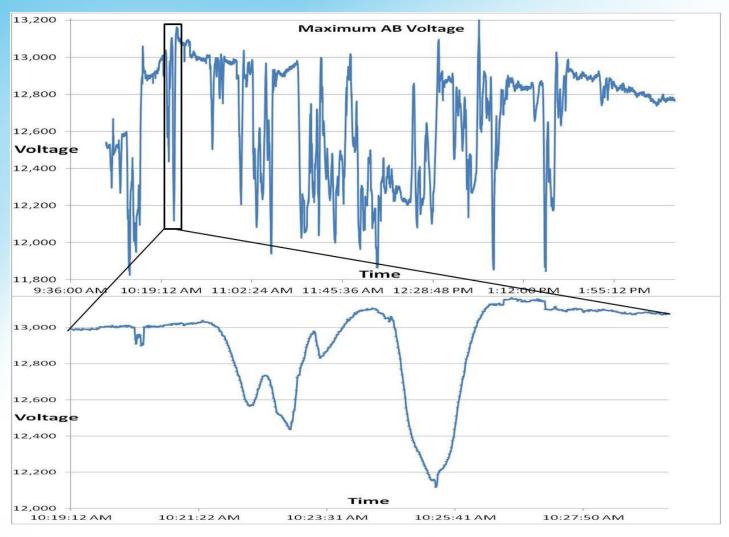
Engineering/Planning

- Capacity planning (size, location, time, guaranteed production)
- Volt/VAr planning
- Conservation Voltage Reduction impacts
- Electrical models
- Transient analysis tools

Regulatory

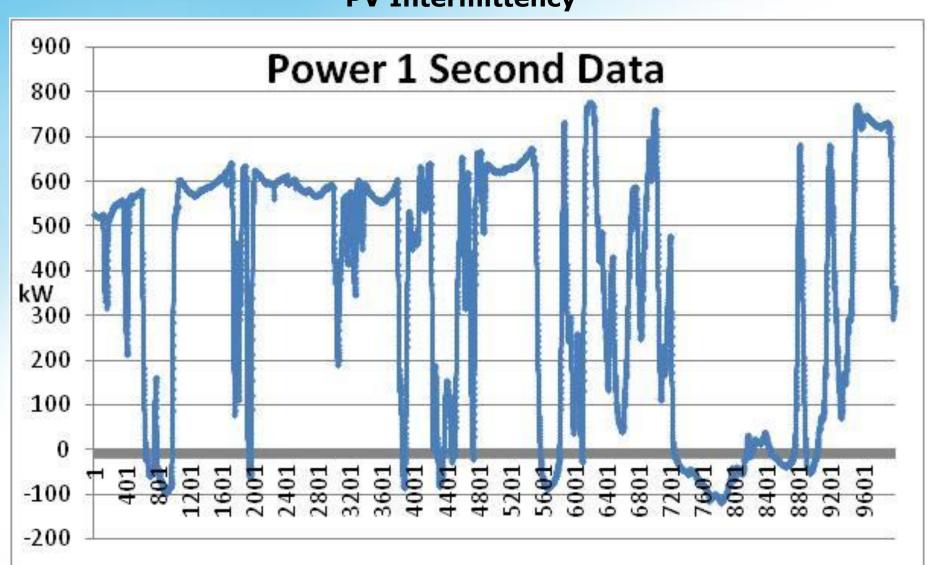
- Rule 21
- Rule 2
- Cost causation



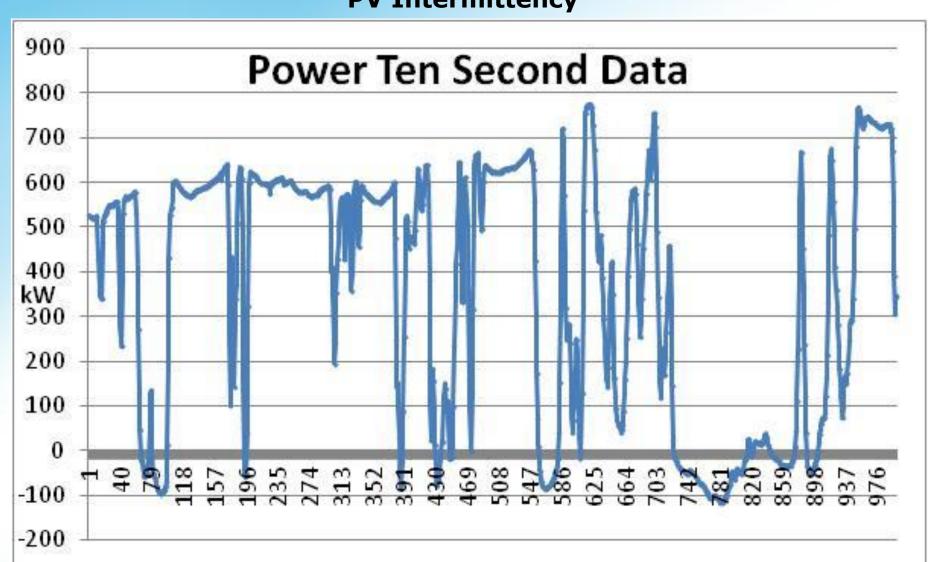


- Outside ANSI ranges
- Not CVR Compliance
- CBEMA Violations
- O&M Issues

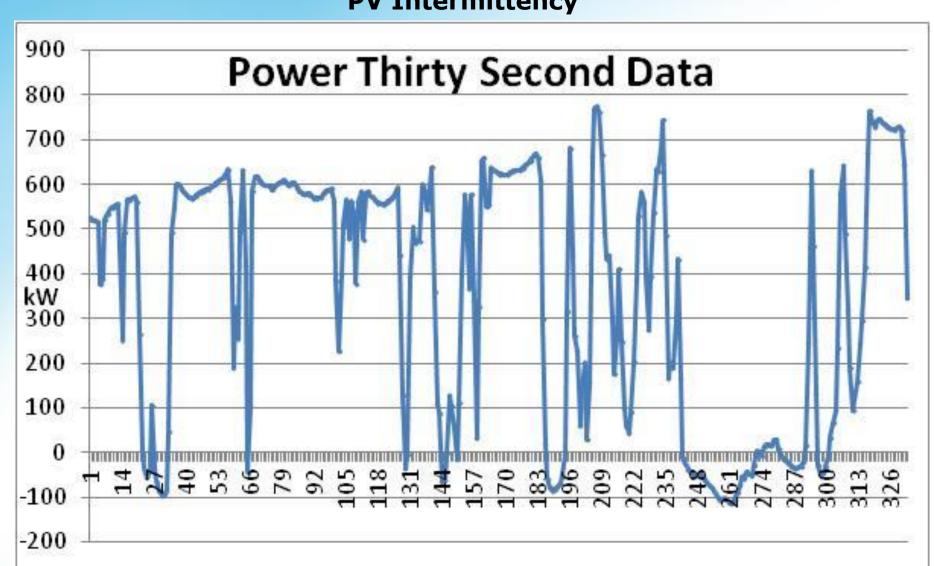




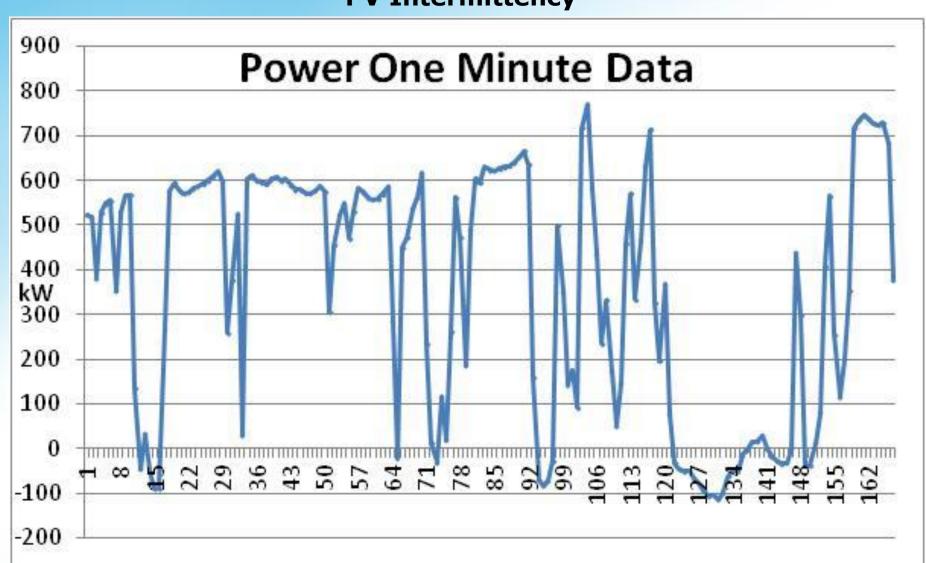




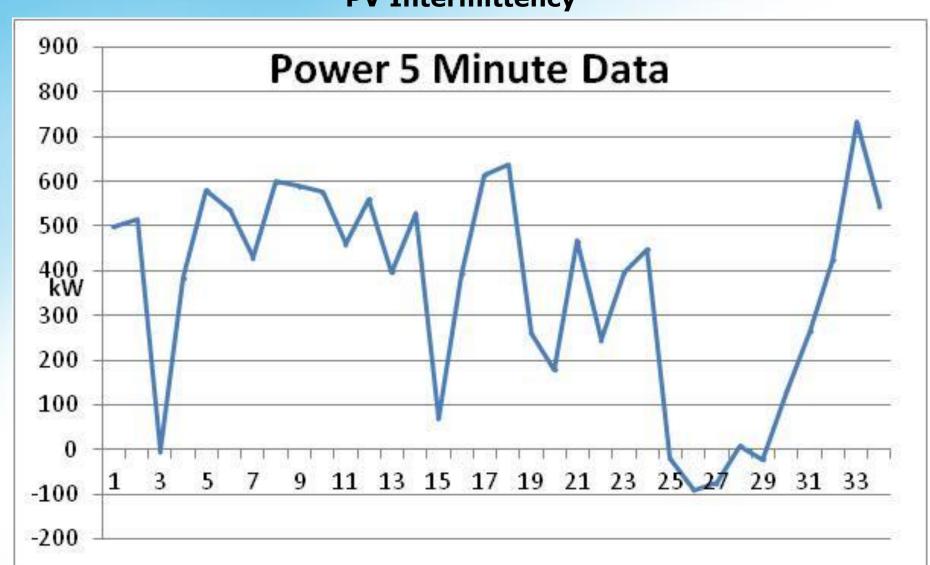




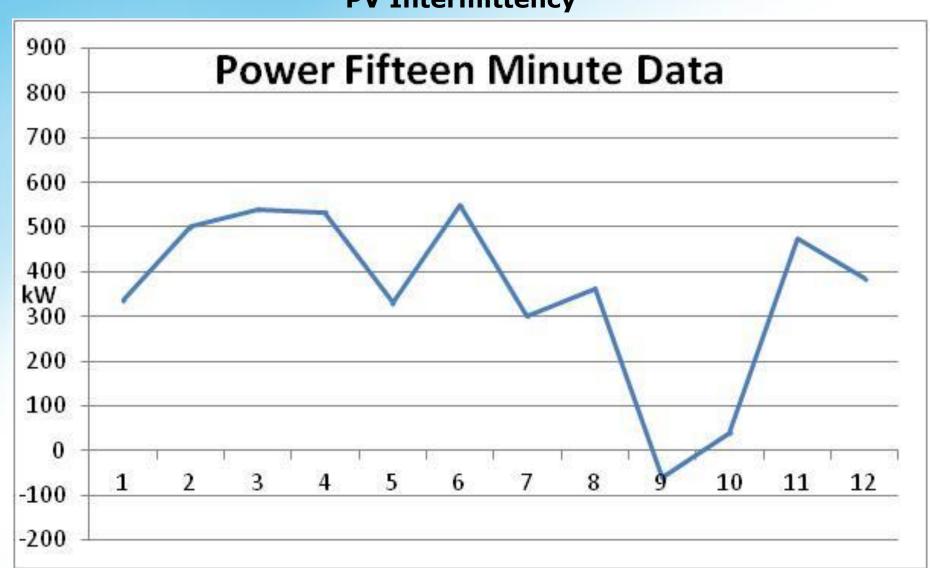




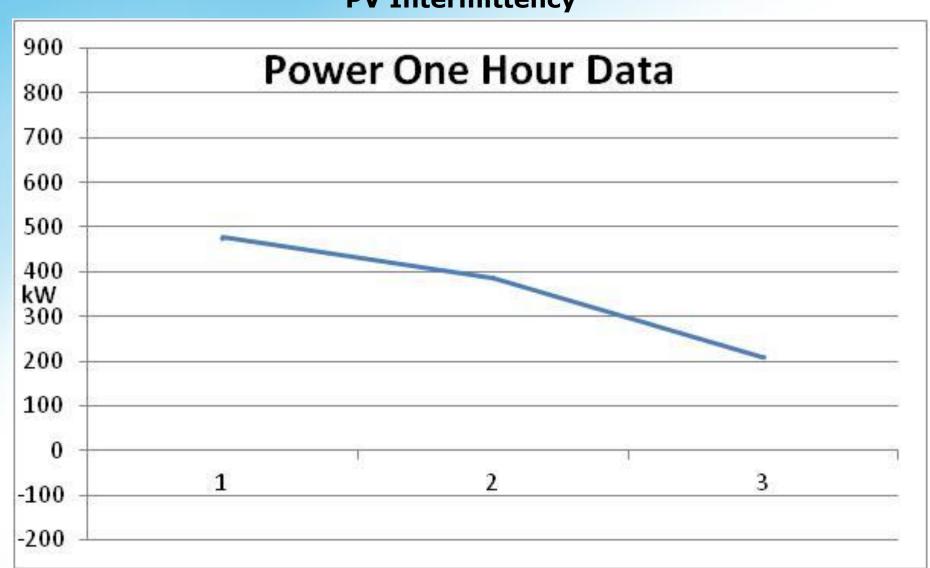




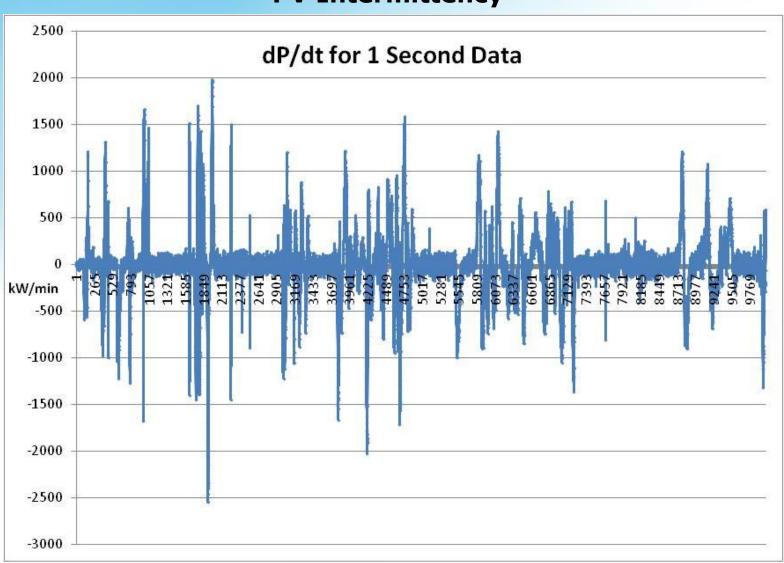




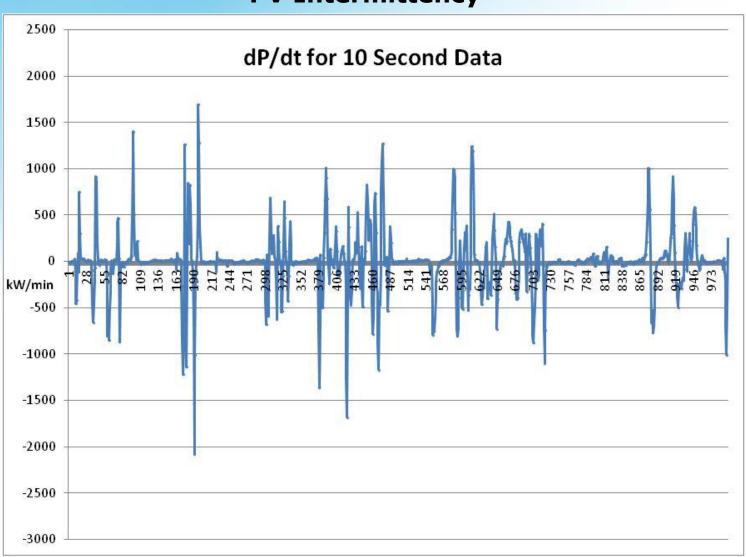




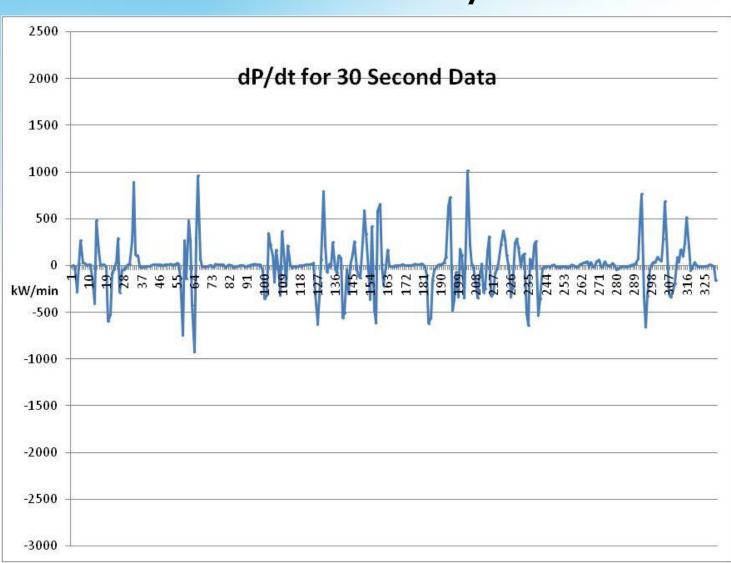




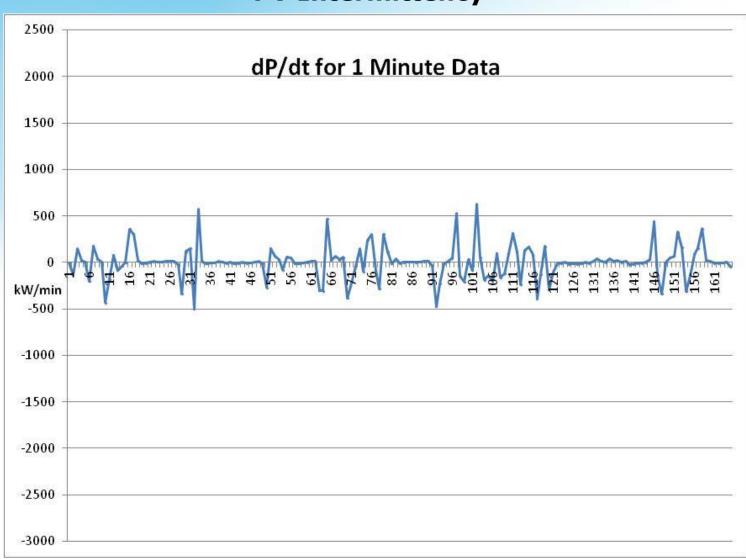




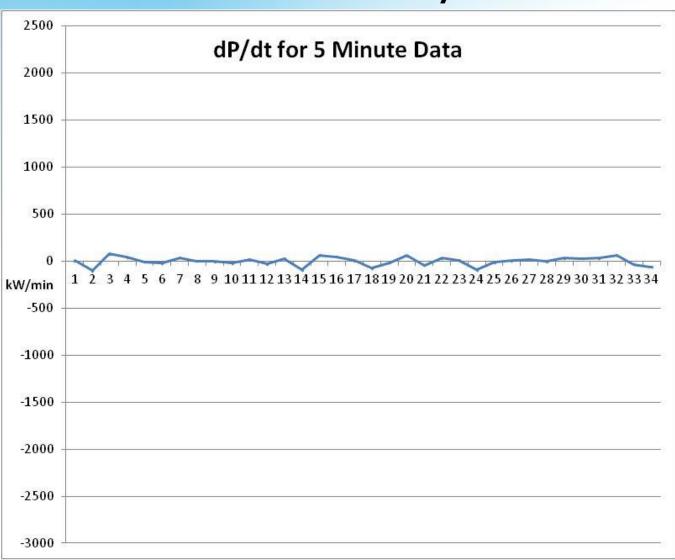




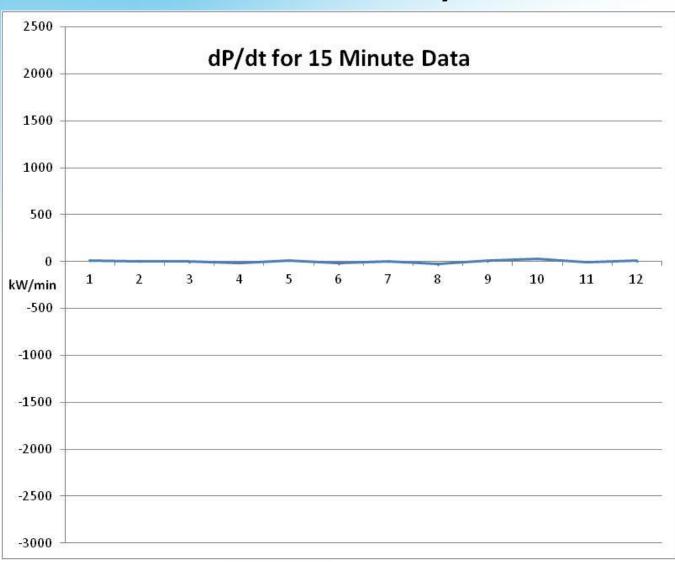




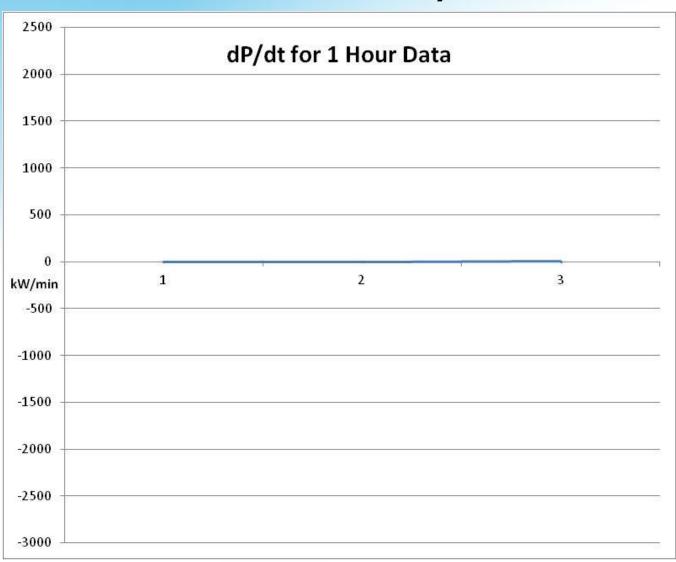






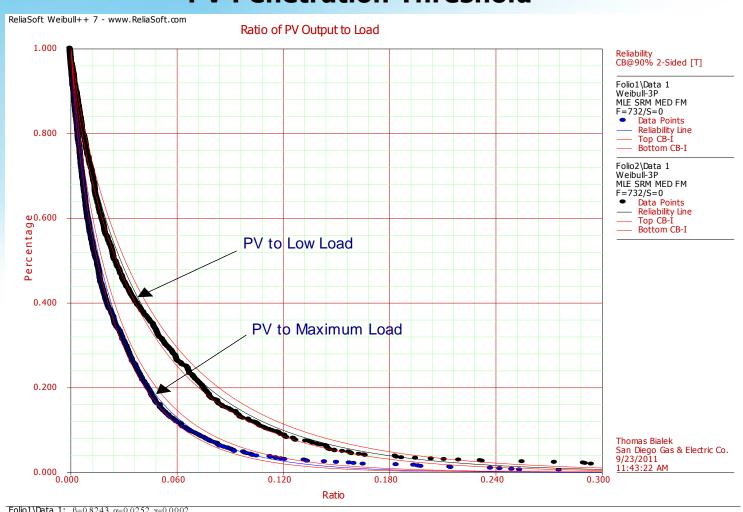








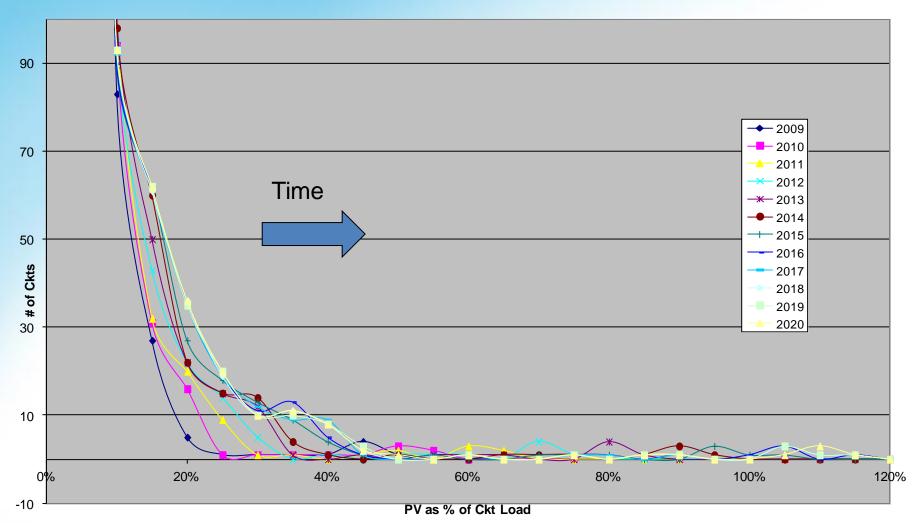
PV Penetration Threshold



Folio1\Data 1: β =0.8243, α =0.0252, γ =0.0002 Folio2\Data 1: β =0.8276, α =0.0436, γ =0.0002



PV Penetration vs. Time



Values are for illustration only and do not represent forecast



Solutions?

Circuit modifications

- Monitoring and ensuring resource adequacy
- Frequency regulation

Demand response

Slower dP/dt events?

4 quadrant control

- Utility dynamic VAR devices
- Utility storage
- Customers inverters/storage

Regulatory/Standards Changes

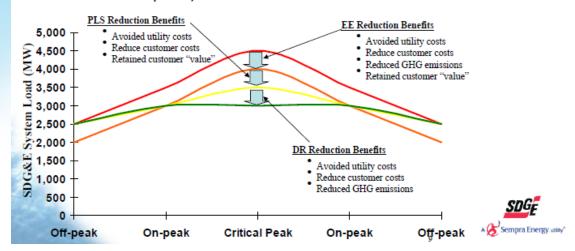
- Existing rules require modification to accommodate high PV penetration
 - Draft IEEE 1547.8, IEC 61850 can be utilized today
 - Similar to German Grid Code



Demand Response

Overarching Objectives

- Maximize the availability of cost-effective Demand Response
- Integrate Demand Response with Energy Efficiency and Permanent Load Shifting to seek a flat utility load profile



Residential

- Summer Saver AC Cycling
- Automated Control Technology Pilot
- Technology Deployment Pilot
- New Construction enablement

Commercial

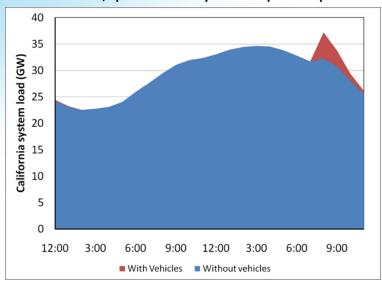
- Existing Rate Programs
- Integrate into the CAISO Markets



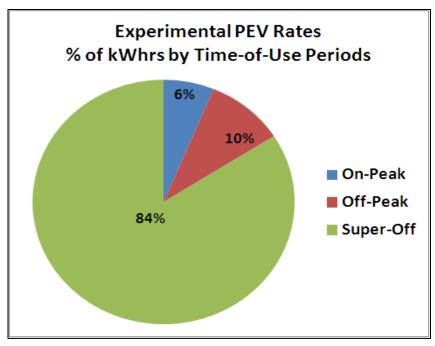
Plug In Electric Vehicle (PEV) Impact

- As of Year End 2011
 - •Vehicles: Total 1200 (Nissan LEAF, GM Volt, Tesla, "legacy" conversions & misc.)
 - Approximately 8 kWh consumption per vehicle/day
 - •Public Chargers Installed: 69 with ~10x more chargers in process

Power demand from "badly" controlled charging – a new, potentially disruptive peak



Controlled overnight charging could result in no increase in peak load



Approximately 35% of PEV experimental rate participants are customers with solar photovoltaic systems



Energy Storage Strategy

- Determine the resource mix over the next 10-15 years
 - Impact to local system
- Estimate the actual energy output
 - Intermittency and congestion, at various times, seasons, etc. of these resources
- Investigate mitigation strategies for the intermittency
 - Storage, current generation, fast ramping generation, etc.,
 - Case for why without mitigation, reliability will suffer (and how much)
 - Cost of the alternatives
- Develop software/hardware requirements for systems that will manage load balancing in the face of increasing generation variability
- Compute business case for implementing mitigation strategies
 - High level requirements, cost, pros/cons, risks, dependencies
- Understand "true impact" of intermittent renewable resources
 - Installed and levelized cost perspective, \$/kW and \$/kWh



Lessons Learned

- Need modeling tools
 - Transient modeling
- Existing Rules require modification to accommodate high PV penetration
 - Draft IEEE 1547.8, IEC 61850 can be utilized today
 - Similar to German Grid Code
- Leverage technology for DR
- Attempt to control PEV impact with rates and technology
- Energy storage is a potential solution
- Need to be proactive